NCBI PubMed National Library of Medicine NLM [Sign In]

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals

Search PubMed for glycyrrhizin + antitumor Go Clear Save

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Error in query.
See Details.

Display Summary Show 20 Sort by Send to

All: 7 Review: 0

Items 1 - 7 of 7 One page.

About Entrez
Text Version

Entrez PubMed
Overview
Help | FAQ
Tutorial
New/Noteworthy
E-Utilities

PubMed Services
Journals Database
MeSH Database
Single Citation Matcher
Batch Citation Matcher
Clinical Queries
Special Queries
LinkOut
My NCBI (Cubby)

Related Resources
Order Documents
NLM Mobile
NLM Catalog
NLM Gateway
TOXNET
Consumer Health
Clinical Alerts
ClinicalTrials.gov
PubMed Central

1: Rossi T, Benassi L, Magnoni C, Ruberto AI, Coppi A, Baggio G. Related Articles, Links

Effects of glycyrrhizin on UVB-irradiated melanoma cells.
In Vivo. 2005 Jan-Feb;19(1):319-22.
PMID: 15796192 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: Rossi T, Castelli M, Zandomeneghi G, Ruberto A, Benassi L, Magnoni C, Santachiara S, Baggio G. Related Articles, Links

Selectivity of action of glycyrrhizin derivatives on the growth of MCF-7 and HEP-2 cells.
Anticancer Res. 2003 Sep-Oct;23(5A):3813-8.
PMID: 14666682 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3: Shiota G, Harada K, Ishida M, Tomie Y, Okubo M, Katayama S, Ito H, Kawasaki H. Related Articles, Links

Inhibition of hepatocellular carcinoma by glycyrrhizin in diethylnitrosamine-treated mice.
Carcinogenesis. 1999 Jan;20(1):59-63.
PMID: 9934850 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

4: Motoo Y, Sawabu N. Related Articles, Links

Antitumor effects of saikosaponins, baicalin and baicalein on human hepatoma cell lines.
Cancer Lett. 1994 Oct 28;86(1):91-5.
PMID: 7954360 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

5: Suzuki F, Schmitt DA, Utsunomiya T, Pollard RB. Related Articles, Links

Stimulation of host resistance against tumors by glycyrrhizin, an active component of licorice roots.
In Vivo. 1992 Nov-Dec;6(6):589-96.
PMID: 1296807 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

6: Agarwal R, Wang ZY, Mukhtar H. Related Articles, Links

Inhibition of mouse skin tumor-initiating activity of DMBA by chronic oral feeding of glycyrrhizin in drinking water.
Nutr Cancer. 1991;15(3-4):187-93.
PMID: 1907733 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

☐ **7:** Kitagawa K, Nishino H, Iwashima A. Related Articles, Links

Inhibition of the specific binding of 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate to mouse epidermal membrane fractions by glycyrrhetic acid.

Oncology. 1986;43(2):127-30.
PMID: 3951787 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display Summary Show 20 Sort by Send to

About Entrez
Text Version

Entrez PubMed
Overview
Help | FAQ
Tutorial
New/Noteworthy
E-Utilities

PubMed Services
Journals Database
MeSH Database
Single Citation Matcher
Batch Citation Matcher
Clinical Queries
Special Queries
LinkOut
My NCBI (Cubby)

Related Resources
Order Documents
NLM Mobile
NLM Catalog
NLM Gateway
TOXNET
Consumer Health
Clinical Alerts
ClinicalTrials.gov
PubMed Central

1: Pharmacol Res. 1997 Apr;35(4):273-8.

Related Articles, Links

Liver injury model induced in mice by a cellular immunologic mechanism--study for use in immunopharmacological evaluations.

Xu Q, Lu J, Wang R, Wu F, Cao J, Chen X.

Department of Pharmacology for Chinese Materia Medica, China Pharmaceutical University, Xiang, Nanjing, People's Republic of China.

Various drugs for clinical hepatitis were applied to a new model of liver injury induced in mice by delayed-type hypersensitivity to picryl chloride (PCI-DTH). The hepatoprotective agent, biphenyl dimethyl dicarboxylate showed a remarkable improvement against the elevation of serum transaminase levels as well as the histopathological changes when given during the induction phase but not during the effector phase of DTH reaction. Cyclophosphamide (Cy), an immunosuppressive agent, significantly inhibited the enzymatic elevation given in both induction and effector phases. However, Cy did not affect the sustaining of liver injury 4 weeks after the liver injury eliciting. Moreover, the consecutive administration of prednisolone (Pred), in both induction phase and sustaining process of liver injury, conversely caused a more severe liver damage. Such exacerbation by Pred might be resulted from its toxic action to hepatocytes. As an immunomodulatory and antiinflammatory agent, glycyrrhizin remarkably improved the sustaining process but not the acute phase of the liver injury. Krestin and malotilate also showed an improving effect on the sustaining development of liver injury. These findings that most of above drugs showed an improving action in their respective manner suggest that this model may be useful for the pharmacological evaluation of drugs especially immunomodulating agents for hepatitis.

1: Nutr Cancer. 1991;15(3-4):187-93.

Inhibition of mouse skin tumor-initiating activity of DMBA by chronic oral feeding of glycyrrhizin in drinking water.

Agarwal R, Wang ZY, Mukhtar H.

Department of Dermatology, University Hospitals of Cleveland, OH.

Licorice (Glycyrrhiza glabra), a Mediterranean plant, has been used as an antidote, demulcent, and elixir folk medicine for generations in China. The main water-soluble constituent of licorice is glycyrrhizin (GL), which has been shown to possess several pharmacological properties. In this study, we show that oral feeding of GL to Sencar mice resulted in substantial protection against skin tumorigenesis caused by 7,12-dimethyl-benz [a]anthracene (DMBA) initiation and 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA) promotion. The latent period prior to the onset of tumor development was considerably prolonged in GL-fed animals compared with animals not fed GL and resulted in significant decrease in the number of tumors per mouse, during and at the termination of the experiment. Oral feeding of GL in drinking water also resulted in inhibition in the binding of topically applied [3H]benzo[a]pyrene and [3H]DMBA to epidermal DNA. The possible mechanism(s) of the antitumor-initiating activity may be due to the involvement of GL as inhibitor of the carcinogen metabolism followed by DNA adduct formation. Our results suggest that GL possesses considerable antitumorigenic activity and could prove useful in protecting some forms of human cancer.

PMID: 1907733 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

First Hit Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

Generate Collection Print

L18: Entry 41 of 57 File: EPAB Mar 17, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 2005023278 A1
TITLE: A METHOD OF EXTRACTING GLYCYRRHIZIC FLAVONE AND THE USE OF GLYCYRRHIZIC FLAVONE FOR PREPARING ANTICARCINOGEN

Abstract Text (1):
CHG DATE=20050329 STATUS=O>The present invention disclosses a method of extracting glycyrrhizic flavone from glycyrrhiza and the use of extracted glycyrrhizic flavone for reparing anticarcinogen. The extracted glycyrrhizic flavone has obvious antineoplastic effect, and glycyrrhizic extractive sample is not cell toxin anticarcinogen and has little toxic side effect.

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

58376 90

4618495

6261565 6210707

gly cyrrhizic

L25: Entry 28 of 47 File: USPT Sep 5, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6113943 A
TITLE: Sustained-release preparation capable of releasing a physiologically active substance

Brief Summary Text (82):
Examples of the antitumor agents include bleomycin, methotrexate, actinomycin D, mitomycin C, binblastin sulfate, bincrystin sulfate, daunorubicin, adriamycin, neocartinostatin, cytosinearabinoside, fluorouracil, tetrahydrofuryl-5-fluorouracil, krestin, picibanil, lentinan, levamisole, bestatin, azimexon, glycyrrhizin, polyI:C, polyA:U and polyICLC.

Brief Summary Text (137):
Examples of the cellulose derivatives include carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate and hydroxymethylcellulose acetate succinate.

Brief Summary Text (160):
Examples of the aqueous dispersant include a solution which is prepared by dissolving in distilled water an isotonizing agent (e.g., sodium chloride, glucose, D-mannitol, sorbitol, glycerol), a dispersing agent (e.g, Tween 80, HCO-50, HCO-60, carboxymethylcellulose, sodium alginate), a preservative (e.g., benzyl alcohol, benzalkonium chloride, phenol), a soothing agent (e.g., glucose, calcium gluconate, procaine hydrochloride) etc. Examples of the oily dispersant include olive oil, sesame oil, peanut oil, soybean oil, corn oil, and middle-chain fatty acid glycerides.

Brief Summary Text (164):
An oral preparation can be produced by, for example, adding an excipient (e.g., lactose, sucrose, starch), a disintegrating agent (e.g., starch, calcium carbonate), a binder (e.g., starch, gum arabic, carboxymethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, hydroxypropylcellulose) or a lubricant (e.g., talc, magnesium stearate, polyethylene glycol 6000) to the above-described microcapsules, subjecting the mixture to compressive shaping, followed by coating to mask the taste or confer an enteric or sustained-release property by a per se known method when necessary. Examples of coating agents include hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, polyoxyethylene glycol, Tween 80, Pluronic F68, cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate, hydroxymethylcellulose acetate succinate, Eudragit (Rohm Company, Germany, methacrylic acid-acrylic acid copolymer), and dyes such as titanium oxide and red iron oxide.

First Hit Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

End of Result Set

Generate Collection Print

L13: Entry 6 of 6 File: DWPI Jul 7, 1995

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-163139
DERWENT-WEEK: 199715

TITLE: Cancer cell differentiation inducer composition - containing glycyrrhizin in solvent

Basic Abstract Text (1):
The cancer cell differentiation-inducer compsn. contains glycyrrhizin pref. of concentration of 1 x 10-4 M - 1 x 10-2 M. The solvent is pref. water or ethanol. The compsn. is useful as an anticancer drug. The compsn. may be administered in tablet, soft capsule or hard capsule for oral administration, and in injection for intravenous administration. The daily dose of the compsn. is 100-1,000 mg/kg, pref. 300-600 mg/kg for p.o.; and 10-500 mg/kg pref. 100-200 mg/kg for i.v.

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

L19: Entry 147 of 148 File: JPAB Dec 24, 1996

PUB-NO: JP408337535A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 08337535 A
TITLE: SUPPRESSANT FOR CARCINOGENESIS

PUBN-DATE: December 24, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
WAKABAYASHI, KEIJI	
FUKUTAKE, MASATO	
SHINOHARA, SEIICHI	
KOMATSU, YASUHIRO	

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
TSUMURA & CO	

APPL-NO: JP07169308
APPL-DATE: June 13, 1995

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 35/78; A61 K 35/78

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain a suppressant for carcinogenesis, containing a crude drug selected from Rhei Rhizoma, Gardenia Fructus, Coptidis Rhizome and Scutellariae Radix as an active ingredient, having great effects especially on prevention of onset of carcinoma of the colon and expectable great effects by administering to a patient, etc., suffering from the familial carcinoma of the colon.

CONSTITUTION: This suppressant for carcinogenesis contains a crude drug selected from Rhei Rhizoma, Gardenia Fructus, Coptidis Rhizoma and Scutellariae Radix as an active ingredient. A Chinese medicinal formulation prepared by combining the crude drugs is preferably used as the crude drug. For example, SANOSHASHIN-TO (containing the Rhei Rhizoma, the Scutellariae Radix, the Coptidis Rhizoma, etc.), ORENGEDOKU-TO (containing the Coptidis Rhizoma, Phellondendri Cortex, the Scutellariae Radix, the Gardenia Fructus, etc.), TOKAKUJYOKI-TO (containing Pruni Persicae Semen, Cinnamomi Cortex, the Rhei Rhizoma, Glycyrrhizae Radix, etc.), SAIKOKARYUKOTSUBOREI-TO (containing Bupleuri Radix, Pinnelliae Tuber, Hoelen, Cinnamomi Cortex, the Scutellariae Radix, Zingiberis Rhizoma, the Rhei Rhizoma, etc.) and DAISAIKO-TO (Bupleuri Radix, Pinnelliae Tuber, Zingiberis Rhizoma, the Scutellariae Radix, the Rhei Rhizoma, etc.) are cited as the Chinese medicinal formulation. The objective medicine can mainly and perorally be administered. The daily dose thereof for an adult is preferably 0.5-30g exprgssed in terms of the Rhei Rhizoma used alone, 0.5-50g expressed in terms of the Gardenia Fructus used alone, 0.25-45g expressed in terms of the Coptidis Rhizoma used alone and 1-50g expressed in terms of the Scutellariae Radix used alone. When the Chinese medicinal formulation, e.g. the SANOSHASHIN-TO is used, the dose thereof may be 0.1-50g.